

For EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 16,046. 號六十四零千六萬一第 日二十月八年元統宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1909. 大拜禮 號五十二月九年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a40-1-4]

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SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS To Let
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[a692]

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a827]

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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 15 minutes.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a59]

NOTICE

WE beg to inform our Lady Customers
that our Establishment will be
CLOSED at 6 p.m. every day commencing
from 15th September, for one month, only,
owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

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Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [a41]

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HAVE NOT ADVANCED THEIR PRICES OF LIQUORS, AND
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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909.

[a33]

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

[a35]

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ONE GALLON will make 400 GALLONS of Efficient Disinfectant.

PERFECT EMULSION IN WATER.

PRICE ... \$ 3.00 PER 1 GALLON DRUM.

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[1134-1]

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VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 19th, 1910,
STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT:-

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1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.

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For Further Particulars, apply to

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[1075]

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Every Comfort.
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[a42]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a998]

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[a45]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.

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SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

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MACAO

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SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE

Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under

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GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given

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REASONABLE RATES.

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[a1525]

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All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for

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Comfortable accommodation for travellers

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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.

Two steamers (S.S. "An" and S.S. "Tui") daily to

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Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."

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[a196]

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BUTTER.

"HONEYBUCKLE" brand... \$1.00 per lb.

"DAISY" brand ... 80 "

"DAIRYMAID" brand ... 70 "

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[a63]

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Clarets from the celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need further comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
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Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [29]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: P. R. S. Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber. P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEXES ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 25TH 1909.

Nothing more clearly marks the progress which has been made in "thinking Imperially" throughout the British Empire within the last few years than the decisions of the Conference on Imperial Defence which has been held in London this year, representing as they do the fructification of ideas which have been germinating in all parts of the Empire ever since the South African war. But not on military lines alone has the idea progressed. A great advance has likewise been shown in other directions, notably in those with which the names of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and the late Mr. GEORGE RHODES will forever be associated. Even if Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had done nothing more than to utter the trumpet call to "think Imperially" the service rendered by this far-seeing statesman to the idea of imperial unity would have been immense, for the call has been echoed by the people in all parts of His Majesty's dominions and has directed attention to policies and problems of far-reaching importance, the continued neglect of which might have been fraught with consequences unpleasant to contemplate. But we are led to refer to this subject not by a consideration of what Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has done to encourage and promote thinking on imperial lines, but by a paragraph in a Home paper which indirectly recalls the other Empire builder we have mentioned: "It was said

of the late Mr. GEORGE RHODES that he was a man whose mind moved on larger constructive lines for the good of his fellow-men and country than any other Englishman. Whatever mistakes he may have committed—and the adage comes to mind that the man who never makes mistakes never makes anything—his ruling idea was to devote his life to strengthening the British Empire and to making it a more potent instrument for raising civilisation and ennobling the life of the world. He gave expression to this aspiration when he was quite a young man, and this faith animated every act of his life, finding final expression in the will which stirred the imagination of the civilised world after his death. The provision he made for two hundred scholarships for students from the British Colonies and the United States, and it is claimed for these scholarships that they are already acting as a mighty binding force not only of the British Empire but of the whole Anglo-Saxon race. The idea is having an interesting development in a scheme which Mr. P. A. VAILE, himself a Colonial, has been advocating in the Press for the past three or four years. This scheme is practically the converse of the late Mr. GEORGE RHODES' scheme. His proposals, in brief, embrace a scheme of scholarships to be conferred not necessarily on university under-graduates or graduates, not necessarily by the usually academic competitive examinations, but on men chosen for their usefulness as missionaries of Empire. "On men who have eyes to see, tongues to speak and pens to write." These men are to go for a year or more to some selected country or Dominion, to spread a knowledge of England and England's ways, and they are to bring back a real knowledge of the land to which they are accredited as ambassadors of knowledge. Their experience and their capacity to pass on its fruits is "to leave the lump of abysmal ignorance of one another which separates—say—the Englishman from the New Zealander." The scheme appears to have about it something of calculable Imperial value. Mr. VAILE has already enlisted the approbation of Lord MILNER and other distinguished statesmen; he has found the money for the first scholarship, and in London recently he has induced Sir JOSEPH WARD with his own enthusiasm that the Prime Minister of New Zealand promised to take up the question warmly and practically on his return home. What Mr. VAILE suggests is that all the Overseas States combine with the Home Government to put the scheme on a permanent basis by each contributing the sum of £25,000 to capitalise the experiment. In view of the sympathy and support already enlisted for the scheme, the money will in course of time doubtless be raised, for the scheme, as one of its sympathisers remarks, is "apt to these days of Imperial gestation," and money might certainly be more unprofitably spent by Colonial Governments and wealthy Empire-builders than in giving a chance to such a scheme as this to prove its value in promoting the unity of the Empire.

Cable communication with Macao is interrupted.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Hart (the daughter of Sir Robert Hart) and Mr. H. C. Brodie, M.P., is announced.

Two Chinese shopkeepers were brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistrate's court for using unjust scales. One was fined \$30 and the other \$5.

Engineer Commander Highton, who succeeds Engineer-Captain John Fielder at the Naval Yard, arrived in the Colony yesterday. Captain Fielder leaves for Home to-day.

The Rev. H. O. Spink, the new incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, arrived by P. and O. steamer *Somali*, and will be inducted by the Bishop of Victoria to-morrow.

Mr. Matenoka, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, will take up the duties of Consul-General at Shanghai, in succession to Mr. Eitaki, who has been appointed Consul-General at Chientsao.

Two coolies were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's court to seven days' imprisonment for stealing bananas from a basket which was lying in the street. They were seen deliberately cutting open the basket and taking out the fruit.

The Japanese Department of Foreign Affairs will next year promote the Japanese Consulate in Hongkong to the rank of Consul-General in view of the fact that Hongkong is an important point for trade between Japan and China and for diplomatic relations with China.

The development of postal savings in Japan is remarkable. The system was first established in 1875. At the time the amount of deposits was 15,224 yen. Ten years afterward, i.e., in 1885, the amount of deposits had increased to 9950,000, and in 1896 to 23,960,000 yen. At the end of last year the figures made a sudden leap and showed 104,440,000 yen, the number of the depositors being 8,500,000.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha were summoned at the Magistrate's court yesterday by Inspector Gourlay for having in their possession four scales which were unjust. The Inspector went on board the steamer *Fukutoku Maru* on the 20th inst., and of the seven scales used in the weighing he found that four of them were unjust, being two per cent. small against the purchaser. His Worship (Mr. Hazeland) imposed the maximum penalty of \$800.

Yesterday before Mr. Wood the trial was continued of the case in which four Chinese were accused of receiving 1,065 lbs. of sharks' fins. Two of the prisoners have been discharged and the case has already occupied eight days. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton represented the prosecutor, Mr. Talati. The defendant, Ko Fun, was represented by Mr. Davidson, and the defendant Lai Lok by Mr. Sydenham Dixon. The cases for the defence having been closed, Mr. Wood adjourned the case till to-day.

The committee of the Y.M.C.A. Literary and Debating Society have completed arrangements for the coming season. It has been decided to meet on Monday evenings this year, at 9 o'clock, commencing with October 11th. Parliamentary debates and public lectures will be held on alternate Mondays. Capt. A. Baker was asked to be Premier during the coming season, and Mr. W. H. Emberley, leader of the Opposition. Several well-known gentlemen in the Colony have agreed to give lectures.

A larking was assailed in the early hours of yesterday morning by four thieves and so badly maltreated that he had to be sent to hospital. It appeared that he watched the four men as they stole sandalwood from a godown in Wanchoi Road and when one came towards him with a bag of wood he attempted to arrest him. The thief resisted and when the larking blew his whistle for assistance the three others rushed down and beat him severely, injuring his head. Four men were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

THE MERCANTILE BANK'S
DIVIDEND.

Mr. E. A. Ormiston, Manager of the Hongkong Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., kindly informs us that he is in receipt of telegraphic advice from the London Office of the Bank that an interim dividend of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, will be paid on the A & B shares of the Bank for the past half year to 30th June, 1909.

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.
POSSIBILITIES OF COMPETITION.

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, the acting Consul General of the United States in Hongkong, in a report to the State Department on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, makes the following interesting comment:—While construction of the British line was still under way another railway presenting possibilities of competition was opened on January 6, 1909. This road, known as the Sunning Railway, and it was financed, designed, equipped and constructed wholly by Chinese. It is planned to extend from a seacoast harbour known as Sam Kap Ho, a point west of Hongkong and Macao, across the Sunning district to a connection with the Canton-Hankow railway's Shamshu branch. Efforts were made to have a treaty port established at Sam Kap Ho, and the question is said to be under consideration by the Peking government. The Imperial Maritime Customs made an examination of the harbour and declared that with a little dredging it could easily be utilised for coasting vessels. This line has not yet been entirely completed, but it is said that it will be finished from Sam Kap Ho to a connection with the Canton-Hankow Railway in about 8 or 10 months. Although this competition has not been very seriously regarded by the Kowloon-Railway people, it would, nevertheless, in capable hands, prove an active competitor of the Kowloon-Canton line. Especially would this be true if in anyway it should come into the control of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, and be used by them as a feeder in competition with British lines.

As will be noted from the agreement governing the construction of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton line, care has been taken to insure the British influence and control to which the capitalists at home who have advanced the money are deemed entitled. Special attention is called to the requirement that "at equal rates and qualities goods of British manufacture shall be given preference over other goods of foreign origin."

JAPANESE PHYSIQUE.

The Government of Japan is bent upon fostering the consumption of meat, especially of beef, and the head of a Government department is at present in this country for the purpose of purchasing oxen suitable for beef. The underlying motive seems to be that a change of diet would increase the stature of the people. They doubt. The height of the Japanese is by no means a symptom of decadence, for they are a well-set-up race, with joints firmly knit together. Like the French they "strip well," that is, they are a far more muscular race than would be expected by anyone who only has seen them fully clothed. The war afforded ample evidence of their strength, as well as their stamina and grit. Karaki's soldiers at Kandahar in their off-repeated attacks on impregnable Russian positions, Nogi's soldiers in their assaults on Metro Hill, fought as well as any troops—English at Badajoz, French at Marengo—have ever fought. There is no fault to be found with their physique, their courage, their determination; and an innovation which aims at increasing their bulk may have other less desirable effects.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DR. COOK HONOURED.

LONDON, September 24th.
The Board of Aldermen at New York has decided to bestow the freedom of the city upon Dr. Cook, the Arctic explorer, treating him as the discoverer of the North Pole.

CALAMITY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

VINTAGE RUINED.
LONDON, September 24th.
Following an earthquake in the South of France, storms and floods have ruined the crops and devastated vineyards. The vintage proceeding is considered ruined.
Many people have been drowned in the villages.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT IN CHINA.

LONDON, September 24th.
In the House of Commons Lieut. Bellairs drew attention to a report in the "Times" from its Shanghai correspondent, dated 18th instant, and asked what steps were being taken to terminate the anti-British boycott.

Sir Edward Grey stated that no information had been received from Sir John Jordan on the subject, but that a report would be asked for in due course. He added that there was no foundation for the assumption that British trade is suffering more than Japanese in such circumstances owing to want of support. It had suffered less from boycott in recent years than either American or Japanese trade.

HUNGARIAN CABINET
RESIGNS.

LONDON, September 24th.
The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned owing to Austrian opposition to the idea of a National Bank for Hungary.

BRITISH POLITICS.

GENERAL ELECTION REGARDED AS IMMINENT.

LONDON, September 24th.
Mr. Balfour's speech at Birmingham continues to be eagerly discussed. The newspapers, while not venturing to predict the action of the House of Lords, are unanimously of opinion that a General Election is imminent.

THE TEA DUTY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 24th.
The House of Commons, without a division, adopted the clause in the Finance Bill maintaining the duty on tea.

[This shows that the proposal made by the Labour Members for the reduction of the duty to 3d. per lb. had but small support in the House.]

PAPER FROM BAMBOO PULP.

Commenting on the announcement that a Hongkong company has been formed for the manufacture of bamboo pulp in the northern part of French Indo-China, a correspondent, in a note addressed to the *Papier Zeitung*, remarks that the prospect is by no means discouraging. The bamboos are cut into 3 ft. lengths and present no difficulties in trimming, but in the process of hacking the cane into chips for the digester there arises such a powerful swampy like odour that it is impossible to get a man to stand to the machine for more than an hour or two at a time. This odour induces headache and sickness. The wastage in trimming the canes amounts to about 15 per cent., and the yield of cellulose is about 50 per cent. of the material put in the digester. Owing to its structure the bamboo is far more readily penetrated by the acid sulphite liquor than ordinary spruce wood, so that the digester takes a shorter time. Bamboo pulp is hardly likely to be utilised in the unbleached state, but when bleached it should make a good substitute for rag pulp. The bleaching process is economical, since the acid liquor is easily washed out with warm water; 8 per cent. of bleach is stated to be sufficient.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 24th September.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED PIRACY.

The hearing was continued of the case in which Leung Shiu and Lai Fong were indicted on charges of piracy and receiving pirated goods. The jurors were—E. M. Hazeland (foreman), J. J. Loasby, S. E. de Luz, J. Rodger, W. Schmidt, F. F. Barretto and W. L. Leask. Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), appeared for the first defendant. The second was not represented.

Mr. Potter, in opening the defence for the first defendant, submitted that there was no evidence of robbery. Even according to the evidence for the prosecution, the first defendant was in Hongkong at the date and time when the robbery was committed at Cheung Chau. There was no evidence of accessory before the fact, as active encouragement must be proved. Neither was there evidence of receiving unless guilty knowledge was proved by the prosecution, and this had not been done. Counsel then commented generally on the open manner in which the first defendant carried through the transaction, and on the lack of evidence of guilty knowledge.

After hearing the evidence of the prisoners, the addresses of Counsel, and the direction of His Lordship, the jury found the first prisoner not guilty on all charges. The second man was found guilty of receiving stolen goods, and His Lordship sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGGOTT).

THE "HABEAS CORPUS" CASE.

Referring to the case in which he had given judgment yesterday, His Lordship said the same order as to costs would be made as in the last case.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am instructed to state that the Crown have had no notice of the application. Will you permit it to be argued?

His Lordship—It was precisely the same order as in the last *habeas corpus* case.

Mr. Potter—The prisoner was charged on the 3rd June.

His Lordship—I cannot go into details.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I submit you should not make an order without the Attorney-General being heard.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Will you fix a date?

His Lordship—The whole point was gone into very fully.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am instructed to ask that the Crown will have an opportunity of being heard.

His Lordship—Better do it to-day.

Sir Henry Berkeley—To-day?

His Lordship—Yes. There is really nothing.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I don't know. I am only instructed to make the application to be heard.

His Lordship—I think the same order should be made as in the last case. If you wish to move.

Sir Henry Berkeley—The Attorney-General will move.

His Lordship said the application could be heard that day.

Mr. Alabaster, in the afternoon, stated that the proceedings were taken against the Captain Superintendent of Police, but there was nothing whatever in His Lordship's judgment to suggest that there was anything wrong in his action. Counsel was instructed to say that the Magistrate felt rather hurt at what was, he thought, only a slip in the wording of His Lordship's judgment.

His Lordship—There are a great many slips.

Mr. Alabaster quoted from the judgment, "Apparently the second remand was in order that another warrant should be served on this man. I think there is a tendency to complacency in administering the law of extradition." Counsel thought that sentence might be taken out without altering the sense in any way. The other warrant was ready.

His Lordship said it was not reported ready. He was sorry if the Magistrate felt hurt, but these slips would occur. As he understood the case the Crown Solicitor wrote and said the prisoner would be discharged next week. He was not discharged, but was remanded.

Mr. Alabaster said it was stated in Mr. Denney's affidavit that the other warrant was ready and could have been served.

His Lordship—Why wasn't it?

Mr. Alabaster understood that it was to prevent witnesses in the second case from seeing the prisoner.

His Lordship said what he meant to say was, as he understood the case when it was argued, that the remand was ordered because the other case was not ready to go on.

Mr. Potter said if His Lordship intended to hear arguments the would ask for an adjournment, as he knew neither the law nor the facts in the case.

His Lordship said the point was that the prisoner really got off on a technical ground. He could have been arrested then and there if the warrant could have been served.

Further argument will be heard in Chambers next week.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

COLONIAL TREASURY CLAIMS.

ACTIONS for the recovery of Crown rent were brought by the Colonial Treasurer against the following for the amount specified:—Si Sau Mui, \$55.44; Wong Tui Po, \$18.36; Wong Lau Po and others, \$42.84; Wong Pak Nin and U Kun Wa, \$25.50; Wong Mui Sam, \$46.92; and Tang Kam Chi, \$40.80.

In each claim judgment was entered for plaintiff.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.
A case was mentioned in which Captain W. Cooper claimed from the Sze Yap Steamship Co. the sum of \$858.33 as damages for wrongful dismissal.

The hearing was fixed for Friday next.

CHINAMAN RESCUED BY GERMAN SHIP.

A MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

Capt. M. Malchov, of the German freight steamer *Dortmund*, has made the following report to Messrs. Behn, Meyer and Co., who are the agents at Singapore for the Hamburg American Line, to which the *Dortmund* belongs.

On Thursday last (September 16), about noon, the *Dortmund* passed the Anambas Islands, the south-west monsoon blowing very strongly and the sea being very rough. On an outlying rock, Popok Nannas, more than 25 miles from the main island, which is about 70 feet high and which covers about 800 square feet, the chief officer observed a man who was standing motionless on the highest peak of the rock.

When the steamer had approached within a mile, the man waved wildly some green bushes to attract the attention of those on board. The captain at once bore to, navigated his vessel to leeward of the rock and put out a lifeboat, to rescue the shipwrecked man. The lifeboat, under the command of the second officer, Mr. O. Heintz, manned with seven Chinese sailors, left the steamer, which was lying about half-a-mile from the rock.

After an hour's pulling against the strong current, wind and heavy sea, the boat got near to the rock. But the heavy surf caused by the breaking seas upon the outlying reefs did not permit the boat to approach the shore. The most difficult work, however, remained to be done yet, for the sharp coral reefs extend about 40 feet from the rock, on which thousands of sea gulls and other birds have their nests. The shipwrecked man several times tried to reach the boat by swimming the short distance, but was always drawn back by the surf. He soon got exhausted, and sat down hopelessly on the rocks.

The second officer then tied a light line to one of the boat-hooks and managed to throw this, harpoon-like, to the man, who at once understood the meaning of the manoeuvre, tied the rope round his body, and jumped into the breaking sea again. This time the sailors pulled the boat off from shore and hauled in the line, the man being dragged over the reefs. He was skinned badly, but escaped the boat safely, and about ten minutes later was safe on board the *Dortmund*, where his skinned legs were treated and bandaged, and where he was given dry clothes and food.

Nobody on board could make the ship, but it is believed that he had been on the rock about eight days without food. He was on the way to Singapore with *bockovina* in a small boat, and his shipmates were apparently drowned.

The captain of the *Dortmund* has several times rescued shipwrecked men from sinking ships, but declares that the dangers in the open sea are small compared with those encountered in this case in the rescue of a man from a lone rock surrounded by coral reefs, which it is impossible to approach closely.

PASSENGER TRAVEL ON CHINESE RAILWAYS.

We take the following from an American Consular report:—The Nanking City Railway, of standard gauge, connecting with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the port of Hai Kuan, is doing a thriving passenger business. A survey has been recently made for the extension of this line to Wuhu, a distance of about sixty miles, which will tap the second greatest rice district of China. It is said that line will advance by easy stages through Kinkiang to Hankow and will, if possible, be built in its entirety by Chinese capital. The two locomotives in use on this line, which at present, operated on the tram system, are of American manufacture and have given entire satisfaction.

The real practical development in China to-day is in the building and extension of its railways, and besides those already surveyed or under construction one hears of numerous contemplated railway lines throughout the empire, connecting interior with the ports or with other lines.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the construction and furnishing of which cost more per mile than any other railway in China, is essentially a first-class line and will become a valuable adjunct as a trunk line in carrying passengers from Shanghai to Peking in twenty-four hours, connecting with the Tientsin-Pukow when finished. The roadbed, the rolling stock, the locomotives and all appointments are of the highest order.

Chinese are of a migratory disposition, and as those of the middle and lower classes usually travel with all they possess, it is not difficult for them to change their place of abode. But even these station-ary in the cities, which includes the more wealthy and classes, have a remarkable inclination for travel. It was at first thought that some natural prejudices would limit the expected receipts from passenger traffic, but the Chinese have taken readily to railway travel, and it is not an uncommon sight to see the second and third class coaches packed with passengers three or four hours before the scheduled time for the train to leave. Some arrive at the station the night before and sleep on the platform until the train starts in, when they get aboard. They seem to derive as much pleasure from sitting in the cars when the latter are stationary as they do when under way.

The trains are arranged for the greatest comfort of the passengers, with beautifully upholstered leather compartments, electric lights, and up-to-date lavatories, so that one can travel on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway with the same comfort as at home, while the push button for foot or refreshments brings immediate answer, and the usual good service of competent Chinese boys is always the rule.

Ever five minutes the hot-water-cool-off offers you this means of refreshing your face and hands, the towels being perfumed with *camellia* odour, and steaming hot. One may carry his own towels and have them immersed in hot water, or can make use of the lavatory where hot and cold water are supplied.

THE INTERPORT CARNIVAL.

SECOND DAY'S SPORT.

Success attended the second day of the most interesting aquatic meeting promoted by the V.R.C. The sport was of the same high order as on the opening day. Some noteworthy achievements were recorded, and with close finishes, accentuated by the feeling of inter-club rivalry, the spectators found the exhibition all that they could desire. There was no diminution in the attendance or in the interest manifested. The crowd on the lighter and on the club premises was as large as before, while the usual number who got enjoyment out of the proceedings from the Praya were in evidence. An improvement in the seating accommodation was effected.

When half of yesterday's programme had been covered, interport honours were not looking over bright for Shanghai, the first and second in the plunging championship, and the team race, having fallen to Hongkong. Thus they held three interport events to the one secured by Shanghai, while the result of the high diving competition was still unsettled. But the last four items on the programme, two of which were interport, saw honours even, for thanks to McCabe's skill, both fell to Shanghai. The result of today's interport events will decide which team shall take premier position—Hongkong or Shanghai.

The meeting is under the management of the following officials:
President: His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Chairman: Mr. A. Rodger.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. D. Silas.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. E. Lamont.
Judges: Messrs. M. Melver, J. Rodger, H. B. Bridger, A. N. Kemp and L. S. Lamont.
Referee: Mr. G. A. Caldwell.
Starter: Mr. T. Meek.
Handicappers: Messrs. T. Meek, A. A. Claxton, A. E. S. Alves, A. H. Carroll and H. C. Sayer.
Official Time-keepers: Messrs. E. Galluzzi and W. A. Craik.

Results of the various events follow:—

HURDLE RACE.
A good entry was received for this event. The distance was two lengths over four hurdles, the first in each heat to swim in the final.

FIRST HEAT: J. M. R. Pereira, receiving four seconds, 1. Time—49 sec.

SECOND HEAT: R. C. Wittehell, scratch, 1. Time—46 sec. Wittehell was not seriously challenged by his two rivals, Yvanovich and Barros.

THIRD HEAT: F. L. Roza, receiving 6 sec., 1. Time—50 4/5 sec. A good struggle between Pereira and Roza, with H. C. Sayer going strong.

FOURTH HEAT: A. J. V. Ribeiro, receiving four seconds, 1. Time—53 1/5 sec. Looked a dead heat almost with Carroll, but Ribeiro obtained the verdict.

INTERPORT PLUNGING.
F. M. Roza Pereira, 57 ft. 6 in. ... 1
R. C. Wittehell, 57 ft. 2 in. ... 2
Prince, Fowler, and Cook of Shanghai, agreeing to abide by local conditions, struggled for the reputation of the northern port against Tata, F. B. Silva, F. M. Roza Pereira, A. M. L. Soares, Carl Bange, and R. C. Wittehell. Pereira's first plunge carried him 54 ft. 6 in. and he was closely followed by Fowler and Wittehell. In the second attempt Fowler outdistanced Pereira, but the latter in his second plunge added fully a foot to Fowler's distance, a feat which was warmly applauded. Bunge's marvellous capacity for holding his breath might have found him among the winners had he been able to keep a straight course, but he generally eluded round with the tide. In his last effort, Wittehell was also successful in passing Fowler's mark and gained second place for Hongkong.

HOYS RACE.
Seven boys under fifteen competed in the two length's handicap, which proved a most exciting event. Three members of the Logan family participated, but the eldest could not make up his heavy handicap. The winners deserved places.

INTERPORT TEAM RACE.
Hongkong team—A. E. Alves, R. Lapeley, C. J. Cooke, P. M. Remedios, A. A. Claxton, C. Humphreys, H. C. Sayer and R. C. Wittehell ... 1
Shanghai team—R. W. McCabe, G. J. Robinson, J. W. Wilson, T. W. Jones, D. Cooke, E. Prince, W. Jones, and C. W. Mayne ... 2
Right men a-side took part in the team race—Shanghai v. Hongkong. Shanghai obtained a slight advantage with their first two men, but Lapeley enabled Hongkong to draw level. Wittehell improved on this, Cooke went even better, and Humphreys finished with two or three lengths to spare. Time—2:35-1/5.

FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP.
P. M. Remedios, scratch ... 1
H. C. Sayer, receives 6 seconds ... 2
Time—1 min. 40 3/5 seconds.

The starters in this final were A. V. Barros, receives 6 seconds, H. C. Sayer, receives 6 sec., A. H. Carroll, receives 4 sec., and P. M. Remedios, scratch. An excellent start was witnessed, and Barros and Sayer had a big lead in the first length. In the second Sayer took the lead, Carroll lessening the distance that separated him from the foremost men, and Remedios overhauled Carroll. On the third turn Remedios drew level with Carroll, and before the length was completed overtook Barros. In the last length he caught up Sayer, who put on his final spurt, but his speed proved insufficient. The final stages saw Remedios gradually drawing to the

front and he reached home first with a couple of lengths to spare. Barros, as on the previous day, came with a rush at the finish and challenged Sayer for second place. The latter, however, succeeded in defeating him by a touch.

THROWING THE POLO BALL.
R. W. McCabe (Shanghai), 67 ft. 4 in. 1
R. C. Wittehell (Hongkong), 66 ft. 2 in. 2

This was an interport championship event in which the eight competitors were allowed three throw each. There were five local representatives against three from Shanghai. McCabe's first throw showed that the athletic representative of the sister port was an adept at the game, but Hongkong supporters were in buoyant spirits when Cooke of the Buffs outdid the Shanghai man by six inches. Their delight was brief, however, for McCabe on his next throw went fully three feet beyond Cooke's best throw, but neither he nor any of the other local competitors could beat McCabe's excellent throw.

400 YARDS INTERPORT CHAMPIONSHIP.
R. W. McCabe (Shanghai) ... 1
C. J. Cooke (Hongkong) ... 2
W. Jones (Shanghai) ... 3
Times—1st man, 1 min. 56-1/5 sec.; 2nd man, 1 min. 59-2/5 sec.

The entrants in this event were:
Hongkong: C. J. Cooke, R. C. Wittehell, F. C. S. Rose, C. Humphreys, A. A. Claxton, A. V. Barros.

Shanghai: R. W. McCabe, C. W. O. Mayne, G. J. Robinson and W. Jones.

The course was from a launch between Murray Pier and the V.R.C. to a buoy beyond the Club House. The word "go" saw the ten men take the water together and swim in close order until well out in the stream. McCabe then drew slightly ahead, being followed by Humphreys and Cooke. The Shanghai man, first rounded the buoy, and so far Humphreys had held him. Here, however, the short distance man fell out, and Cooke followed close in the wake of the swimmer to whom he succumbed on the previous day, evidently bent on making him go for the present race. But McCabe was quite equal to the occasion, his long sweeping over-arm stroke carrying him through the water at a rapid pace, while to the spectator he did not appear to be exerting himself at all. Near the lighter Cooke and McCabe had left the rest of the competitors far behind, and these were scarcely noticed while the struggle for interport honours was being fought out between the best long-distance men which Hongkong and Shanghai can produce. McCabe put on his final spurt passing the lighter, and Cooke likewise kept moving in his best style. Here was a spell of intense excitement, Hongkong barkers shouting themselves hoarse with cries of "Come on, Cooke," the responding cry of the small Shanghai following being one long wail of "Mac, Mac." And right well did Mac uphold the interests of the northern port. As the launch at which the race was being watched, the gradually decreasing distance of Cooke, and although the local man did his best, he was unable to overtake the Shanghai champion who won the race by three seconds. Jones got third place, but was yards behind Cooke. As McCabe entered the V.R.C. he received even a greater ovation than on the previous day, and the cheers of those who delight in a good race broke forth afresh as Cooke passed through the gate.

WATER POLO.
The second day's sport ended with a water polo match between two teams of V. B. C. members. Those who played were:
Whites: A. V. Barros (captain), H. J. White, P. M. Remedios, R. A. Carvalho, C. A. Rodrigues, E. Leite and P. Yvanovich.
Blues: H. C. Sayer (captain), A. A. Alves, J. M. Pereira, A. J. V. Ribeiro, F. L. Roza, F. K. Tata and M. A. E. Souza.

The blues proved a slightly stronger combination than the whites, their passing being quicker and their shooting truer. After an exciting match the game ended in their favour by two goals.

Final: Blues, 3; Whites, 1-goal.
The sports will conclude this afternoon, and Miss Lyon will present the prizes.

BOXING CONTESTS.
The Club's gymnasium was well filled last evening, when a number of amateur boxing contests were brought off. The first was a four round bout between:
PETERSEN and IVANOVICH.

From start to finish the fight was an exciting one, and the combatants continued to mix things up. Petersen scored with right and left swings to the body, but they lacked the force of Yvanovich's drives which, although not delivered so often, proved more effective. The latter was given the decision.

ROZA V. CHUNYUT.
F. L. da Roza and R. C. Chunyut next entered the ring for a four round bout. Chunyut was giving his opponent about 30 lbs. but what he lacked in weight he made up in agility, generally eluding Roza's hefty swings and occasionally getting home some pretty jabs. In the last round Roza made up for his previous slowness and the judges called for another two minutes round. This ended in favour of Chunyut, and he was declared the winner.

RODRIGUES V. WHITE.
Next came a three-round contest between C. A. C. Rodrigues and H. J. White. From a spectator's point of view this proved highly entertaining. White always closed his eyes when he saw a blow coming, and when he got hit he smiled. In fact, every blow he got through-out the fight brought a smile to his face, to the great amusement of the spectators. Rodrigues won.

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BATER AND ONE.
Another three rounds followed between H. Sayer and A. D. Goe. Sayer proceeded to rush things from the start, and kept Goe busy dodging his rapid blows. In the second round, Sayer got home repeatedly on Goe's jaw, and Goe decided to give up the unequal contest.

EXHIBITIONS.
After an interval of fifteen minutes an amusing three round exhibition spar took place between Bill Lewis and Kid Marriott.

Then followed a sabre competition between Sergeants Link and Fincher of the Buffs. Link was an easy winner.

CARVALHO V. CHUNYUT.
R. A. Carvalho and F. E. Chunyut next met in a three round bout, Chunyut allowing Carvalho fifteen pounds. The pair lost no time in getting into hot, and provided a very interesting mill. The second round was a willing one. Chunyut forced the fighting, but every time he rushed in Carvalho scored with right and left. In the third round Carvalho had the advantage, and although Chunyut continued with a rare pluck, he had no chance with his generous opponent, who might have forced the fighting when he had Chunyut played out. The decision was a popular one, for the fight was without doubt the best witnessed during the evening.

THE INTERPORT MATCH.
The match for interport honours was between A. A. Claxton (Hongkong) and C. W. O. Mayne (Shanghai). The representatives were well matched and put considerable life and science into the three fast rounds they fought. Honours were so even that the judges did not give a decision.

FORBES V. CAPHAM.

The principal event of the evening, which was looked forward to with considerable interest, was an eight round bout between J. Forbes, 106 lbs., and A. J. Capham, 111 lbs. With the sounding of the gong it was apparent that the fight was going to be a willing one, but the abrupt ending of the contest in the first round caused general disappointment. Both men were hard hitters, Forbes in particular. His powerful swings were very effective, and this was apparent from a contusion which he raised below Capham's left eye. The fight was not allowed to proceed far enough, however, to judge of the men's qualifications, for before the first round had concluded the decision was given against Forbes for a hit in the clinch.

Dr. P. H. Kew acted as referee. The judges were the Hon. P. G. Scarlett and Mr. H. J. Gedge. Mr. T. Meek acted as timekeeper, Mr. R. L. Bridger as M. C., while the stewards were Messrs. J. A. S. Alves, A. L. Alves, H. E. Scriven and J. H. Mead.

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.
Several matches in the championship competition were played off on Thursday. G. Dawson beat J. Henderson (Taikoo) by 38 to 5, G. K. Harton beat D. Gow by 23 to 10, T. Ramsey beat W. Fincher by 21 to 16, and J. J. Blake beat J. Taylor (Taikoo) by 21 to 16.

TENNIS.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.
As was anticipated, the final in the tennis championship of Kowloon Cricket Club, which was played off on Thursday afternoon, proved an exciting and interesting game. The previous holder, Mr. P. H. Klimmek, being absent from the Colony, was unable to compete. The finalists were Messrs. S. E. Green and W. N. Edwards. In the first set the game was exceedingly fast, the driving and placing of both players being excellent. Game after game was keenly contested until "seven all" was called. Green won the set at 7, through a faulty drive by Edwards, and had the service. The second and third sets were productive of long rallies. Green showed a steadiness in form, but his opponent was successful in bringing off some difficult strokes, and won both sets at 6-2, thereby becoming entitled to the championship gold medal presented by the Vice-President, Mr. W. Stewart.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION COUNCIL.

A meeting of this body was held at the Y.M.C.A. last evening, when it was decided to appoint a board of examiners for the purpose of examining referees. The members appointed were Mr. Frank Brown (president), Sergeant Edwards, the Buffs, Gunner Marsh, Royal Artillery, Sapper Leigh, Royal Engineers, and Mr. Jameson, H.K.F.C. By-laws were submitted and approved, and will be issued with the rules of the Association in book form in the course of next week.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE: SECOND DIVISION.

Following the meeting of the Council, another meeting was held to consider the formation of a second division of the League. There were present representatives from the Lusitano Football Club, the Boys' Own Club, the Moles, the Buffs Drummers, the 35th and 88th Co., R.G.A., and the Departmental team. It was agreed that a second division of the League should be formed, and it was decided to try to get another team to enter, thus bringing eight teams into the second division. A further meeting will be held next Friday to draw up rules, and to elect office bearers, and these will be submitted to a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association which will be held later.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

MEERS, NOEL, MURRAY AND CO.'S REPORT ON THE SHANGHAI FINE GOODS TRADE.
So much of the business now-a-days is conducted under the indent system, or perhaps it would be more correct to say "has been," that it is apt to put the market down as dead, and it is true that there is a dearth of business at the moment. What is wanted all the time is fresh business, and imports are prone to overlook the fact that the deliveries are a better indication of the state of the market at the moment than any number of forward contracts can possibly be, as they are only based on anticipated demands, which may never overtake, as has so often happened. On this basis there is not much to complain about the trade at present, as most importers declare their deliveries have been excellent during the interval. It would, perhaps, be more satisfactory if these were applicable to both the old stocks under indents as well as fresh importations, for it is to be feared the dealers are discriminating by taking cheaper, bought goods first and allowing charges to accumulate on their earlier purchases that will remain uncollected. This also militates against the holders of fresh stocks of their own, who are naturally less disinclined to accept prices now current, here that are 10 to 15 per cent. below replacing cost. It is small comfort to know the home markets of an increased demand for India are becoming brighter, when it is realised that at the same time excessive supplies are being imported by one's neighbours, with the object of getting a footing in the trade at any price.

It certainly looks as though there is going to be a long and costly struggle for the goods market in Manchester. The goods makers with the inevitable result of cheap goods for the consumer and heavy losses to the importers. The movement of goods cannot be called satisfactory. True, the deliveries of some items show an increase over last year, but that was by no means an abnormal year, and then in almost every such case the imports are still more excessive. And this applies to almost all makes, with the exception of fancies, the deliveries of which have been artificially accelerated by the great 100,000 for Tuncshong. This 24,500 for Tuncshong and Four Chops, 11,240 for Shanghai and 11,130 for Seed Cotton.

As regards Exchange, the Report says:—
Rates have only moved within narrow limits: for Silver 23.1/16 and 23.1/16 and local Exchange T.T. 2/3 1/2 and 2/4. This dullness has not conducted to business, and both Importers and Exporters have been content by sitting on the fence, awaiting developments.

RAW SILK TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.
Mr. Shito, President of the Silk Conditioning House in Yokohama, speaking on the past and future of the raw silk trade of Yokohama said:—
Fifty years has now elapsed since the port was opened in 1859. The most important export is raw silk, and its remarkable development has accelerated the prosperity of the port.

The trade has in the last fifty years increased twenty-three times, or about 200 per cent. in each decade. It may not be over-anguine to think that the present volume of trade—200,000 bales a year—will increase up to 300,000 bales in the course of next decade, because the sericultural industry admits of further development, although there is not much room left in such raw silk centres as—Shanghai, Shantung, Shensi and Koshu. The autumn sericulture has of late made marvellous progress, but some more years must elapse before it is fully developed. Sericulture needs protection and encouragement—order to promote its development. So long as Japanese habits continue the demand for silk textiles will be firm. They are in good demand in the United States—the principal customers for Japanese raw silk. The export of raw silk to that country in 1887 totalled 491,963 pounds, in 1903 it was 15,424,491 pounds, showing an increase by thirty-one times in forty-two years. In pursuance of her traditional protection policy, the United States has made endeavours to encourage the home industry with a view to checking the import; but ultra-protection failed in the raw silk industry because it is an industry which demands more manual labour than mechanical processes. France has for the past sixteen years paid annual subsidies amounting to 4,000,000 francs each to sericulture and raw silk production, and is now about to vote a subsidy for the next two decades. Despite the encouragement the raw silk industry of France does not show any development. On the contrary it shows signs of decreasing production. In Italy the prospect of this branch of industry is very bright. The greater part of the process of manufacturing raw silk depends on the handicraft more than it does on machinery, and therefore the industry can hardly flourish in countries where the cost of living is high. The industry, which demands special tact, will not pay unless cheap food—which forms the basis of wages rate—can be obtained. In this respect Japan has a great advantage over Western countries. China is her only competitor, but the Chinese raw silk is vastly inferior to Japanese product, and it would be impossible for Chinese foods to encroach on Japan's markets until the quality has been greatly improved. The climate of Japan is peculiarly suited to sericulture, and the industry is encouraged by the local authorities throughout this country. Besides, vast improvement has been introduced in sericulture and the production of a superior article is ever increasing. France and Italy produce a superior article, but its quantity is small. China produces a large quantity of raw silk, but its quality is inferior. Japan can produce a large quantity of this article which is up to the Italian and French article in quality. It may, therefore, not be over-anguine to hope that Japan will stand at the top in the industry in the near future.

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HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charman, Lait Charman and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charman will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, 453.

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INDIAH.—Although demand from Szechwan has eased off somewhat, there was some enquiry from most of the other markets, and the total sales reported amount to 2,060 bales. The River ports were anxious to secure as many No. 12s, as possible, but not being in over supply holders are not at all anxious to sell. The Tientsin and Newchwang merchants have also been on the market, and it is said that from the latter district some good buyers had been received.

Clearances have not fallen off, but still could easily be improved upon. News from Bombay is unchanged, there being an absence of business, while spinners show no sign of giving way on their prices.

Japanese.—The Hankow dealers have continued buying and 1,500 Bales have been cleared on the basis of Tls. 102.00 to Tls. 108.50 for No. 15s, and Tls. 115.50 to Tls. 119.00 for No. 20s. Business has in a way been facilitated by holders making slight concessions in their prices. Clearances have been fully maintained. Latest telegrams from Osaka quote the market steady to firm at Yen 128.70, Yen 128.30 and Yen 127.60 for September, October and November option respectively.

Local.—It is reported that one foreign owned Mill has No. 14s, at Tls. 102.00 and a native Mill has placed a fair line of No. 16s at Tls. 105.00 and business continues to be done in sales of bundles at Tls. 91.23 to Tls. 93.25 for No. 14s, Tls. 93.75 to Tls. 97.75 for No. 15s, 96.00 Tls. 99.50 for No. 14s, and Tls. 99.25 to Tls. 102.00 for No. 16s. These prices again show a stronger tendency. Stocks at the Mills continue to be steadily reduced.

Cotton. Demand keeps increasing and the Japan Mills are as anxious to buy as ever, but differences in prices prevents business being done. Up to the close of last week the purchases for export were considerable and these have been further increased by sales of Tuncshong at Tls. 24.00, Tuncshong at Tls. 23.80 and Shanghai at Tls. 23.20 for October-November option. For the same delivery it is said as much as Tls. 25.40 has been paid for Ningpo Cotton. For nearer delivery the market is stronger and Tls. 24.40 was paid for Shanghai Cotton for delivery on the 15th of next month. Closing quotations are: Tls. 24.60 for Tuncshong, Tls. 24.50 for Tuncshong and Four Chops, Tls. 24.20 for Shanghai and 21.30 for Seed Cotton.

As regards Exchange, the Report says:—
Rates have only moved within narrow limits: for Silver 23.1/16 and 23.1/16 and local Exchange T.T. 2/3 1/2 and 2/4. This dullness has not conducted to business, and both Importers and Exporters have been content by sitting on the fence, awaiting developments.

RAW SILK TRADE OF YOKOHAMA.
Mr. Shito, President of the Silk Conditioning House in Yokohama, speaking on the past and future of the raw silk trade of Yokohama said:—
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CHILD ATE AN ENTIRE BOX OF CUTICURA

Spread on Some Crackers—Not the Slightest Injury Resulted from Little Fellow's Escapade—In Most Positive Way Ingredients of

CUTICURA PROVEN PURE SWEET AND HARMLESS

A New York friend of Cuticura writes the following interesting letter:—
My three year old son and his sister, after being put to bed on a trip across the Atlantic, investigated the state-room and located a box of Cuticura Ointment and a box of Cuticura Soap.

"When a search was made for the box, it was found empty and the kid admitted that he had eaten the contents of the entire box spread on the crackers. It cured him of a bad cold and I don't know what else."
No more conclusive evidence than the above could be offered that every ingredient of Cuticura Ointment is absolutely pure, sweet and harmless. If it may be safely eaten by a young child, none but the most beneficial results can be expected to attend its application to even the tenderest skin or youngest infant. This is shown by the fact that Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have for many years been unhesitatingly used throughout the civilized world for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants and children from the hour of birth

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA.

Date of Despatch from London: 1st September. Date due in Hongkong: To-day. Vessel: Derflinger.

The Sydney, with the French Mail of the 27th August, left Saigon on Friday, the 24th inst., at 7 p.m., and may be expected here on about Monday, the 27th inst. afternoon. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 24th July.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.	Sonata	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
at 11.00 A.M.	Zafra	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.	Nippon Maru	Saturday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 0.45 A.M.		
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 11.00 A.M.		
No late fee.		
Maeco	Rui Tai	Saturday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Saturday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.
EUROPE, A.O. India via Tuticorin.	Derflinger	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Moji	Fuku Maru	Saturday, 25th, 4.00 P.M.
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 3.15 P.M.		
Printed Matter and Samples, 4.00 P.M.		
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 4.00 P.M.		
Letters, 5.00 P.M.		
Hoihow and Ketao	Hunan	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Nippon	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
China and India	Kawing	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Lianan	Saturday, 25th, 6.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Daig Ma u	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Haiman	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Cebu and Manila	Hangang	Monday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle.	Tango Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
EUROPE, A.O. India via Tuticorin.		
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.		
Registration, Kowloon B.O., 11.00 A.M.		
Letters, 11.00 A.M.		

BREAD.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public of Hongkong that we have thoroughly reorganized our BAKERY, and have introduced many changes, and the whole process of manufacture is under the constant supervision of a European Baker.

The Sanitary condition of the Bakery is also carefully looked after, so as to ensure the production of clean, pure and wholesome Bread.

The Best Flour is used for making various kinds of Bread, such as French, Vienna, &c., and samples will be sent on application.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

TO-DAY.

Ordinary Annual Meeting, Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 11.30 a.m.
Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting, William Powell, Limited, noon.
Ordinary General Meeting, Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., noon.
Sale, Household Furniture, Cosmopolitan Docks, Messrs. Hughes & Lough, 2.30 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Siberia* is due to arrive in Hongkong to-day between 4 and 6 p.m.
The P.M. str. *China* sailed from Yokohama, en route for Hongkong on the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive at this port on the 2nd prox.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M.M. str. *Sydney*, with the French Mail of the 29th ultimo, and mails from London of the 28th ultimo, will leave Saigon on the 24th instant at 7 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on or about Monday afternoon, the 27th instant, and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the 28th instant, morning.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The N.Y.K. str. *Yamato Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 15th instant, and is expected here on the 27th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The A.P. str. *Agave* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 22nd instant at night, and may be expected here on or about the 28th instant a.m.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.E. str. *Empress of Japan* sailed from Vancouver on the 15th instant via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Yamato* sailed from Sydney on the 10th inst., and is expected to arrive here to-day.

The O.S.K. str. *Tuamotu Maru* from Tacoma left Shanghai for this port on the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., and is expected to arrive here to-day p.m.

The H.A. Line str. *Delaware* left Singapore on the 20th instant a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The Bank Line str. *Oceanic* left Moji on the 22nd inst. for Hongkong via Manila.

The Mogi Line str. *Gracie* left Singapore on the 22nd instant for Hongkong.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hitachi Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai on the 24th instant, and is expected here on the 27th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki on the 24th instant, and is expected here on the 28th inst.

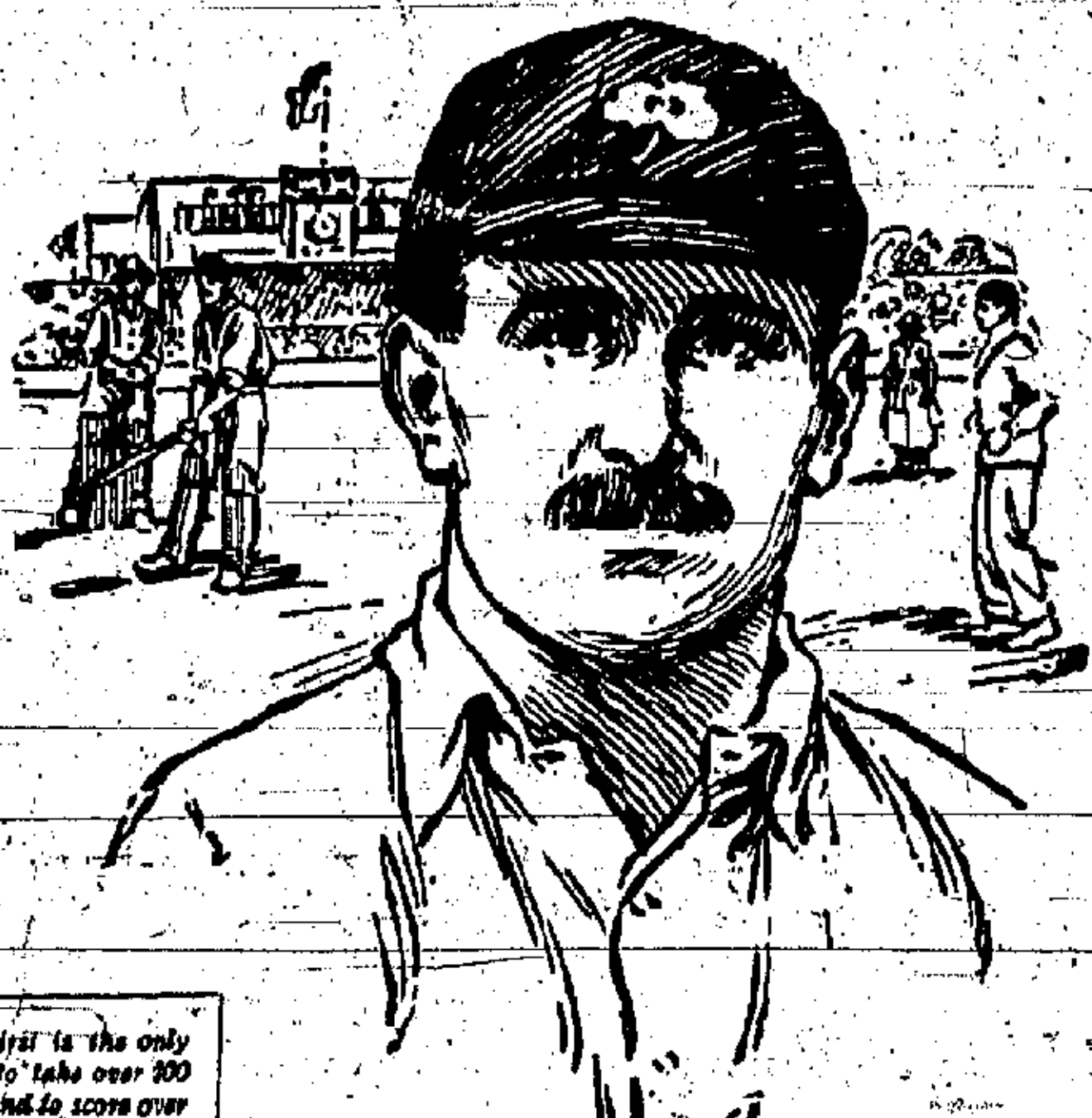
The N.Y.K. str. *Totomaru Maru* (Bontang Line) left Tutuora for this port via Singapore on the 14th instant, and is expected here on the 1st prox.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 24th.	
ON LONDON —	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills on demand	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	1/9
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills on demand	219
Credits, at 4 months' sight	223
ON GERMANY —	
On demand	178
ON NEW YORK —	
Bank Bills on demand	42 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	43 1/2
ON BOMBAY —	
Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank, on demand	131 1/2
ON CALCUTTA —	
Telegraphic Transfer	131
Bank, on demand	131 1/2
ON SHANGHAI —	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Exchange, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA —	
On demand	85 1/2
ON MANILA —	
On demand — Pesos	85 1/2
ON SINGAPORE —	
On demand	74 1/2
ON BATAVIA —	
On demand	104 1/2
ON HAIPHONG —	
On demand	87 1/2 p
ON SAIGON —	
On demand	87 1/2 p
ON BANGKOK —	
On demand	88 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	311.45
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$59.80
BAR SILVER, per oz.	23 1/2

A Famous Cricketer



G. H. Hirst is the only cricketer to take over 300 wickets, and to score over 2,000 runs in one season. In addition to his cricketing activities, Mr. Hirst is also the proprietor of the famous "Phosferine" brand of health food.

G. H. Hirst

Nerve Strain, Weariness, Exhaustion—

To enable me to wear well, says George Hirst, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer, to get the best out of oneself, Phosferine is wonderfully effective, and imparts a marvellous reserve of staying power. Speaking of these very same unique advantages possessed by Phosferine, Charles Gardner, the winner of the 1909 Marathon, said "Phosferine permanently invigorates and tones up the system, and, in fact, proved my greatest mainstay."

Wherever men gain distinction by severe mental or physical effort, fight pluckily and cheerfully against great odds, it is always upon Phosferine they rely for the power and energy to see them through. To Gardner, struggling through heat and dust, it meant victory, to George Hirst, overwrought with the nervous tension and suspense of a critical game, Phosferine means the steady nerves and staying power which enable him to wear well. The splendid form which distinguishes George Hirst's wonderful play, testifies to the energizing potency of Phosferine, which, says the redoubtable cricketer, dispels all the exhaustion and weariness caused by prolonged batting and bowling under a hot sun.

Quite Naturally Overcome.

G. H. Hirst, the wonderful Yorkshire cricketer, Kirkheaton, Yorks, writes:—"I have found that after a very hard day's work in the cricket field, when my system has felt exhausted and my whole body weary, Phosferine always exerts a wonderfully refreshing, stimulative and restorative effect. When my nerves have been greatly overwrought by the excitement and strain of prolonged bowling and batting under a hot sun, your preparation both calms and strengthens them, and enables me to wear well throughout the most trying season. Phosferine endows one with marvellous staying power, and its timely use wards off all the ill-consequences to which athletes are especially prone from the nature of their calling—exposure, &c."—May 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR
Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Weakness, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Numbness, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings
Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, and the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Balle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/4, 1/2, and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/4 size.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

Tempts you to Eat and Feeds you.

Whether at home, at the office, in the restaurant, or in the theatre, a cup of Bovril is easily and quickly procured.

ALWAYS INSIST UPON BOVRIL,
AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to men, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

THE FAR EAST REVISITED.

THE JAPANESE PROTECTORATE
KOREA. (V.)

(FROM THE "TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
LATELY IN THE FAR EAST.)

The material advantages which have already accrued to Korea from the Japanese Protectorate cannot be disputed even by the many hostile critics of Japanese methods. The old Korean Court was a bad specimen of Oriental corruption, incapacity, and ineptitude, and the whole length and breadth of Asia, and the Court was for all practical purposes the Government of the country, the old hereditary aristocracy having been gradually transformed into an hereditary bureaucracy, dependent upon Court favour, whose sense of dignity manifested itself chiefly in the size of their hats and a certain ponderous get known as the "Yamaban's waddle." In such hands the machinery of government, such as it was, was directed solely to the extraction of as large an amount of money as the people could be made to pay. The only department in which official capacity was kept in check was the Foreign Customs-Department, an offshoot of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and the resourcefulness and activity displayed by Mr. (now Sir John) McLeary Brown as head of the Korean Customs alone averted utter bankruptcy during the ten years that preceded the Japanese Protectorate. The Korean people, however, the slaves of the soil—possess many good qualities, and almost every foreigner who has lived amongst them grows attached to them. They are good-natured and on the whole long-suffering, and if they are inclined to be indolent, deceitful, and thriftless, the fault lies probably with their rulers for what encouragement is there to work when the humble toiler knows any visible manifestation of industry and thrift will merely invite spoliation. Hence, perhaps, the curious fact that whilst the Korean peasant lives in a wretched hovell amidst surroundings of much more squalid poverty than the Japanese or even the Chinese, he is as a rule better fed than either and devotes a larger proportion of his scanty earnings to his food. His only safe savings bank was once his stomach. Redress against oppression there was none, and while the majority were fain to vent their discontent in gurgling denunciations of their rulers, a restless minority used to take to the road and increase the sum total of public misery and disorder by plundering defenceless travellers and raiding inoffensive villages.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.
Prince Ito's last annual "Report on Reforms and Progress in Korea," has already been summarized in *The Times*, and I need not therefore dwell on the administrative revolution effected by the Japanese, who now direct and control every public department. It will be enough for me to enumerate a few of the more conspicuous evidence of change which came under my notice as I travelled through the country.

A well-equipped railroad with a total mileage of 638 miles now traverses the Korean Peninsula from Fusan on the Straits of Tsushima to Wiju on the Yalu, facing the Manchurian town of Antung, and a branch line, originally built by an American company, connects Seoul with the port of Chemulpo. Roads have been built both as feeders to the railway and for the development of other parts of the country. Important harbour works and large reclamations of land are being carried out at Fusan and at Chemulpo, both excellent natural roadsteads protected by outlying groups of islands. Great attention is devoted to the fisheries, which constitute one of the chief resources of Korea, and at Fusan a special basin is to be reserved for fishing craft with facilities for cold storage. Afforestation has been taken in hand. Model forestry stations have been established and some of the hills around Fusan are already dotted with young trees imported from Japan and from Shanghai, where the Japanese have been doing good work of the same sort in the neighbourhood of Kinschao. Agriculture has been and will remain for a long time to come the mainstay of Korea, and it is to the encouragement of agriculture, to the introduction of more scientific methods than the primitive Koreans have hitherto employed, and to the acclimatization of new staples that the Japanese have directed their chief efforts. Agricultural banks have been founded on very liberal lines, and an agricultural model farm has been established at Sawon, about 25 miles from Seoul, where, side by side with an educational course, experiments are being conducted in the cultivation of rice, barley, best-sugar, cotton, and tobacco, as well as in sericulture and the raising of live-stock. The results, there and elsewhere, in regard both to the improvement of the old staples and the introduction of new staples that have been most encouraging, and show that the climate and soil of certain parts of Korea are equally well adapted to beet and to cotton. Nor have the arts and crafts been neglected. Centuries ago Korea excelled in many of them, and it was Korea that taught Japan in bygone ages. The industrial training school which the Japanese have established at Seoul should help to revive the decayed industries of the past and to introduce new ones, if one may judge by the eagerness with which the Koreans at once responded to the opportunity thus offered to them. At the first entrance examination there were over 1,000 applicants, though only 70 were able to pass.

Fusan and Chemulpo, the new Japanese rather than Korean towns, and there is a large Japanese settlement at Seoul. The filth and squalor of the Korean capital, where narrow streets and scanty hovels contrasted miserably with the barbaric splendour of the Royal palaces and parks, are gradually yielding to the more wholesome influences of sanitation and public decency. Broad thoroughfares have been laid out, and not a few handsome buildings, banks, school-houses, and an admirable hospital, with a medical school for the training of Koreans testify to the impulse which has been given to the new forces of progress.

KOREAN HOSTILITY.
Admirable as is the activity displayed in so many directions by the Japanese it cannot be said that they have succeeded so far in winning the good will of the Koreans. On the contrary, there is ample evidence that the majority of the Koreans profoundly dislike Japanese rule. For this unfortunate state of things, the behaviour of the Japanese themselves, especially during the first few years of military occupation, is not doubt, as in Manchuria, to some extent responsible. The military régime was often harsh and grasping, and the policing of the country by the troops, scattered in small detachments without proper control, led to serious mischief.

As in Manchuria, the Japanese immigrant who had followed the army into Korea was also apt to be a rough customer. If the British occupation of Egypt had been accompanied by an influx of some 200,000 Englishmen, drawn to a great extent from the least desirable classes of our large cities, many incidents would probably have occurred in the Nile valley of which we should have had little reason to be proud. Not until Prince Ito arrived in Korea does any resolute effort appear to have been made to put down these disorderly elements, and even then it seems to have received less support than might have been expected from the Japanese communities at large. The attacks directed against his administration by several organs of

the Japanese Press are believed to have been frequently inspired by those who resented his determination to put down abuses, and represented it to the Japanese public as unpatriotic partiality for the Koreans. Yet one would hardly think that Japan had suffered severely enough in the past from the unruly element amongst her own people in Korea. On the last occasion on which I had been at Seoul—in 1897—the Japanese had lost the whole of the ascendancy resulting from their war with China owing to their deplorable complicity in the murder of the wretched Queen. Though the blunders of Russian diplomacy in turn helped to redress the balance in favour of the Japanese the memory of that criminal folly lived to the present day.

THE JAPANESE TASK.
It would, however, be very unfair to attribute the whole blame for the estrangement of the Koreans to the mistakes made by the Japanese—mistakes which liberal-minded Japanese themselves admit and are doing their best to repair. The task which they have assumed in taking over and reorganizing a vast country with some ten million inhabitants is one which would severely tax the resources of a nation already trained by long experience to colonial enterprise. For a people like the Japanese who are themselves still in a state of transition it was truly formidable. The instinctive pride of a nation which, still dimly conscious of a great past, felt itself to be a mere helpless pawn on the chess-board of international politics combined with ancient traditions of blind loyalty towards the ruling dynasty to arouse a spirit of revolt against the masterful people who, whilst professing theoretical solicitude for the integrity and independence of Korea, claimed to treat her in practice as a conquered dependency. Moreover, the very fact that the Japanese régime stands for administrative reform sufficed to alienate all those classes that batted upon the abuses of the old native régime, and with the dense ignorance that prevails among the masses and the turbulent elements always at large and swelled for the nonce by the somewhat hasty disbanding of the old Korean army, it was an easy task to foment local disturbances and sporadic risings, which were regarded into a patriotic rebellion. It is not without significance that these manifestations of patriotism have been chiefly confined to the districts in which the hereditary Yamabans are the chief landowners, though these worthies have seldom ventured to take any risks themselves. It is not, perhaps, very edifying to read of such frequent encounters between the Gendarmes and the rebels, in which apparently very little quarter is given to the latter. But sympathy would be bestowed upon the rebels if it were realized that these "patriotic" hands consist for the most part of the same class of banditti who have infested the countryside for generations past. We ourselves have had similar experiences not so many years ago with the daktars in Upper Burma, who were only suppressed after protracted and vigorous operations.

So long as the old Emperor reigned, however much his authority had been curtailed, the peace which contained him and the notorious Lady On continued to be a hot-bed of intrigue and obstruction was rampant in every public office. It was not until his death, and until Japanese advisers and Japanese officials took charge of every department that the work of reform began to take substantial effect. Prince Ito's commanding personality brought home to the most refractory Koreans the futility of resistance, whilst at the same time it prevented the friction between the Japanese civil and military authorities which the more liberal policy he was determined to adopt towards the Korean people might have produced had it been carried into execution by a statesman of less weight in his own country.

The policy initiated by Prince Ito has already begun to bear fruit. The present Sovereign of Korea is quite content to discharge the ornamental functions assigned to him, and the Royal tour on which he was accompanied this winter by the Japanese Resident-General effectively conveyed to his people that the reigning dynasty had finally accepted the Protectorate of Japan. It would have been easy enough for the Japanese to have created for any time a Japanese party in the Korean court, but they had been prepared to wink at a return to the old corrupt methods. It is to their credit that they resisted the temptation, but now that some of the better educated Koreans are willing to recognize that their best chance of helping their fellow-countrymen lies in co-operation with the Japanese, the latter, it may be hoped, will not hesitate to give the largest possible share of employment in the public services to Koreans of all classes who are ready to accept the new conditions. To reconcile the masses the Japanese must to the gradual influence of popular education and to the steady improvement in the material conditions of life. Public works on a considerable scale, including the construction of more railways and more roads opening up new parts of the country and giving employment to the people, form an important feature in the programme which Prince Ito has bequeathed to his successor. Viscount Sone has no easy task in front of him, but if he walks in Prince Ito's footsteps, though the road may be long and arduous, he can hardly fail to make good progress towards the appointed goal. The Japanese will in any case encounter for some time to come the difficulties with which alien rulers inevitably find themselves confronted, but they have, nevertheless, so much in common with the Koreans, to whom they stand very much nearer, both in language and in race, than to the Chinese, that the gulf cannot prove in the long run impassable, unless the Japanese themselves make it so.

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